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DESCRIPTION

The Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology (CJO) is the official journal of the Canadian Ophthalmological Society and is committed to timely publication of original, peer-reviewed ophthalmology and vision science articles.

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INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Journal of Ophthalmology (CJO) is the official journal of the Canadian Ophthalmological Society and is committed to timely publication of original, peer-reviewed ophthalmology and vision science articles.

Types of Articles

1. Review Articles

By invitation only. Includes: narrative (literature) reviews and practice guidelines; should be the result of collaboration by leading scientists and clinicians with a track record of publications on the topic. Authors may request consideration by providing a detailed outline of the proposed article and a list of the authors’ publications that pertain to the topic being addressed. Please note that the CJO endorses the GRADE framework (https://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/) for the development of guidelines. Unstructured abstract: 250 words Maximum word count: 3,000 Reference limit: 100 Maximum number of tables/figures: 10

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Includes: high impact prospective studies and large retrospective studies. Structured abstract (objective, design, participants, methods, results, conclusions): 250 words Maximum word count: 2,500 Reference limit: 50 Maximum number of tables/figures: 10

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4. Research Letters

Includes: prospective studies, retrospective studies, survey studies, and descriptive reviews of datasets. No abstract Maximum word count: 600 Reference limit: 8 Maximum number of tables/figures: 2

5. Correspondence (published online only)

Includes: case reports, case series, brief communication, and commentary. No abstract Maximum word count: 1,000 Reference limit: 5 Maximum number of tables/figures: 2 Maximum number of authors: 5

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7. Editorials

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8. Letters to the Editor

Letters concerning matters arising in recent CJO articles. The authors of the article being addressed will be invited to respond. No abstract Maximum word count: 350 Reference limit: 5 (please include article being addressed) Maximum number of tables/figures: 2 Maximum number of authors: 3
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For questions regarding submissions please contact the CJO Editorial Office at cjo@cos-sco.ca.

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Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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**Acknowledgements**

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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